THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 75 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1866. NO. 131.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Truth is Mighty and will Prevail.**

The following is but a few out of persons who have been relieved of their pains, and restored to health without pain, by the use of Lossling Oil, during the past few days, at the drug and chemical warehouse of Dr. G. W. Hoyt, No. 110 Wood street, Pittsburgh: Hon. Chas. Anderson, Mayor Gen. Meade, Col. F. F. McDonald, Mr. A. C. Cotter, Miss S. McKenzie, Master Chas. Armstrong, Mrs Anna Wanders, Mrs. G. P. Sitler, Mr. S. W. Dewolf, Miss Kleas, Miss Anna M'mmahan, Miss Stacy, Miss L. Stears, Mrs. M. Redpath, Mr. N. Barrett, Miss Agnew, Mr. Wm. Cox, Miss J. Johnson, Miss Lavinia Coolidge, Rev. D. M. Stearns, Miss Mollie Vaughan, Miss Lizzie Wentworth, Mrs. John Ramsaye, Mr. Hanna, Mrs. M. Davis, Miss Carrie Davis, Mr. Wm. George. Beautiful sets of teeth for only $10—worth at other dentists' double the money. Gas is also for. No charge whatever for the Laughing Gas, and no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Sixty-seven (67) persons were supplied with artificial teeth last week. Office hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Entrance, 854 Penn street. N. B. Nine first-class assistants in attendance. Also, a Lady Operator. Gold and Silver filling, warranted, from $1 to $3 per filling. Silver, 50c to $1.

**We are not in favor of universal** taxation (to stem often employed by others) of the celebrity of this or that medicine, and we keep our praise until we have positive knowledge of the value or virtue of an article. It gives us pleasure, however, to recommend to our readers Dr. G. W. Babcock's Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. The Bitters, we know from experience, give tone to the stomach, aid digestion and rejuvigorate the system, restoring shattered and broken down constitutions. There can be no better remedy for purifying the blood than the Purifier and Blood Pills.

**Everybody is Pleased**

With "Power's Perpetual Broom." It is just the thing for practical men. Everybody who has invested in it is making money. It sells rapidly (because everybody needs it and will have it), and affords a handsome profit. Now is the time to purchase, before you can get territory at first cost. See advertisement of J. N. Whidden in another column.

**Furnished Room.**

A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," Commercial office.

**Great Sale of Ladies' Furs Continued.**—The closing out sale at a reduction is still continued at Wm. Fleming's Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, 139 Wood street, where purchasers can be suited in all the different styles, consisting of capes, muffs, victorines, gauntlets, children's sets, hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents' fine fur caps, collars and gloves, gents' fine silk and cassimere hats, of all the latest styles. The above goods are sold at Wm. Fleming's, 139 Wood street, at lower prices than any other house in the city.

**Country Merchants.**

Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the wholesale establishment of Barker & Co., 89 Market street, where they will find full lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, and other staple goods, at the very lowest eastern prices.

**Fifth Street Property for Sale at** Auction. On Tuesday next, 20th inst., at 3 P. M., T. A. McClelland will sell to the highest bidder, at the Auction Rooms, No. 84 Fifth street, that very valuable and desirable property adjoining the Express Office, having a front of 30 feet, known as Nos. 48 and 50 Fifth street.

**"Poetry of Medicine."**

The Sylvan Orient Hasheesh Candy, recently introduced is to this country, and now being advertised by all of our leading druggists, is the best call to illustrate the poetry of medicine, being not only perfectly safe and reliable, but at the same time a most delightful confection. For all diseases of a nervous character, and all those kind of troubles that flesh is heir to, unrivalled. Wholesaled by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

**Marvin's Bakery.**

The city of Pittsburgh has for some time been able to boast of one of the most extensive cracker bakeries in the country. This establishment is located at 64 Fourth street, and has already acquired a reputation unsurpassed by any in the country. Numerous additions have been made, which add to the completeness of the arrangements and the machinery. Mr. Marvin manufactures all the different varieties of Crackers, viz: Boston, Water, Soda, Sugar, Butter, Pic Nic Grahams, and Oyster Crackers, Almond Nuts and Ginger Snaps. The Oyster Crackers are a speciality with Mr. Marvin; and, as this is the Oyster season, housekeepers should not fail to call and get a supply. The Steam Bread machinery employed in this bakery is of the most superior order. The most perfect cleanliness is preserved, and every article is of the finest quality. Families would always get the best Crackers, and the trade and grocers will order them in preference to any others.

**Some Don't Seem to Know**

That there is at least one live institution in Pittsburgh. See advertisement of J. N. Whidden, and then call and see him, at No. 76 Fifth street.

**Best Prints,**

Now styles, at 8½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market st.

**Parvin's Card Photographs,**

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at $5 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

**At 25 Cents,**

Fine shirting muslin, at 21½c; extra yard wide, at 25c; double width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 89 Market street.

**M's, M's, M's.**

Marchioneesses, Mayor's and Mariners speak in the highest terms of Sawyer's Barbers' Soap.

The Daily Commercial

Is published every afternoon, and contains the latest commercial intelligence, together with a carefully digested summary of the news of the day. It is delivered up and sent back to their homes.

The following is a translation of the instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from the United States to Liberia, and published on the 1st of April, 1849: Article 2.—The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping, which will be responsible for him. He shall not be suffered to be taken abroad again; and if the house to whom he is consigned gives security for the payment of one thousand dollars in the case of his staying on the vessel, he may live on board; provided that security be not required until the re-importation is verified by the report of the Captain of the port.

## OUR NEUTRALITY.

**Reply of Gen. W fzel to the Protest of Matamoros Merchants—He Gives their Record During the Rebellion.**

NEW YORK, February 12.—The reply of Gen. Weitzel to the protest of Matamoros merchants and Consuls, is published. Gen. Weitzel characterizes the protest as one of the most remarkable documents he has ever seen. He says that all the firms whose names are affixed to it were actively engaged during the rebellion in supplying the rebel armies with arms, ammunition, clothing and everything else they wanted, and that the following extracts from official documents to show. Gen. Weitzel says he has become disgusted with the duplicity, deceitfulness and cowardice of Mexicans, and would leave Brownsville, and while admitting that the border Republicans of Mexico have deserved well at the hands of the United States and of our troops on the frontier, he challenges the production of evidence that he, himself, and his officers have ever observed the required neutrality, and that he has not used every possible exertion to bring to punishment any of his men who may have taken part in the Bagdad riot.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

**The River Rising—Fire—Fenian Reception—Soldier Killed—The Burkesville Oil Region.**

NASHVILLE, February 12.—The river is rising, with four feet flush on the shoals. Heavy rains fell last night and yesterday.

A fire occurred on Saturday night at the store of Driver & Brown, on the Public Square, damaging their stock to the amount of $30,000; insured for $20,000.

A great Fenian reception comes off here to-morrow. General Sweeny and President Roger arrived to-day, as their guests, and will address the Brotherhood.

A man named Whitney was probably fatally injured last night on the Northwestern road, while passing from one car to another, by being struck by a projection of a bridge.

The *Press and Times* say that Burkesville, the centre of the oil regions, on the Cumberland river, is becoming very populous. Stores, dwellings, and drinking saloons are springing up, and the place is said to be a lively one.

The fight between the Atlantic and Great Western and Pennsylvania Railroad companies, which, a few weeks ago, bid fair to be of some importance, has been settled by the former purchasers, since the passage of the act referred to in a former letter, authorizing the Allegheny Valley company to construct their road. By the provisions of this bill, it is said, the Atlantic and Great Western Company, Sir Morton Peto, McHenry Howard, Baltimore, have accomplished all they desire. Whether this is true or false it is not for me to say. I only give ideas as I hear them.

Just now, for what reason I know not, there appears to be a lull in the struggle between the two distinguished people in the city. Among the many observe Robert Mitchell, General McKibben, Mr. Ketchum, General Geary, and others.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The Chicago *Journal*, of Saturday evening, says: We are pained to learn that this afternoon the son of United States Senator Trumbull, a young man of promise, was instantly killed at the Union Stock Yards, south of this city. He was riding on a locomotive, which ran into one of the bedding barns near the track, and crushed him to death. It is a distressing and most melancholy occurrence. Judge Trumbull, who is in Washington, has been telegraphed. The occurrence falls with mournful severity upon the family, who have the heartiest sympathies of the people of Chicago.

Cairo is just now agitating two important railroad enterprises—one a railroad to St. Louis, to be called the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, which has already been chartered and surveyed, and will certainly be built; and the other, a railroad from Cairo to Vincennes, Indiana, to be called the Southern Illinois Railroad, by which it is proposed to make a broad-gauge connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and thus secure a direct route to New York.

Fitz John Porter has gone to Europe, and is not to be Superintendent of a mining company in Colorado, as has been stated. Having left that region with a fine in his ear, he is not ambitious to return, and the inhabitants are not ambitious that he should.

There is little doubt that the United States Government is closely watching the acts of the Fenians, and that any overt proceeding of hostility will be prevented. Measures will probably be taken to prevent the organization of any expedition against any portion of the British Empire. The hired spies of the English Government will report whenever any movement is on foot, and this information will be acted upon.

The drug mills of Halley & Sen, in Jersey City were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, involving a loss of $20,000.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., reports much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord railroad corporation, caused by developments said to implicate leading conductors and other parties with embezzlements, and the issue of counterfeit tickets. Property to the amount of $200,000, belonging to the alleged defaulters, has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

The *Herald's* San Francisco correspondent states that the scheme of Mr. Asa S. Mercer to transport the widows and orphans of soldiers from the Eastern to the Pacific States, with the proposed object of procuring them homes and employment, and which he has lately carried into effect, by taking from New York a number of lady emigrants, receives severe condemnation in California, Oregon and Washington territory. The entire expedition is pronounced worse than ill-advised and fanatical, as the husband and family strikes are numerous, and most these females is said to be no better there than here. A proposition was recently made in the Washington Legislature to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for their benefit, but it was defeated.

Brigadier General Daniel Ullman has been brevetted Major General for meritorious services. Colonel R. Jones has been brevetted Brigadier General for meritorious services. Lieutenant Colonel one of the colored regiments of Major General Ullman's division.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Ben Jamin F. Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable mill property on the James River, near Richmond, including two or three existing cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing 1,800 acres, through which the Dutch Gap canal runs, has been offered to Mr. Butler, and he is in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operators will settle upon it.

General Osbond, formerly of the Fourth Illinois cavalry, now living in Mississippi, has written a letter to his friends in this city, in which he says that the Union sentiment is in the ascendant in that State, and that the citizens are as loyal as those of any State in the North.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Gov Smith, of Vermont, is President, is organizing for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favorable legislation that has been extended to the great Central route Company.

The 19th Regiment Veteran Volunteers are expected to arrive in New York to-day.

**General Geary and Protection.**

General Geary has written a letter in reference to this question, which we copy from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, as follows:

As I am constantly receiving letters of many letters, asking substantially the same question, namely: Whether I am in favor of a protective tariff, I desire to avail myself of the columns of your widely circulated journal for the purpose of briefly expressing my opinion upon that subject.

I am in favor of the encouragement of Home Industry, and of extending such protection to American labor as will place it, to a great extent, entirely independent of any foreign country. Our true policy should be to supply our wants, as far as we can, from our own resources, thus giving remunerative employment to our own people, instead of reducing their wages, by compelling them to attempt to compete with the ill-paid labor of Europe.

By such a protective tariff we develope the resources of our country, increase the value of property, open up new sources of wealth, multiply the objects of profitable labor, and consequently add many millions of agricultural products; in a word, we lay the foundation of that which is the best of all chances for every community, which is injury to any. Nature has been lavish of her gifts to us. She has given us mountains of iron, inexhaustible fields of coal, a bounteous supply of the precious metals, while our soil and climate are unsurpassed for the growth of a rich variety found in the vegetable kingdom. American genius and ingenuity have been among the world most of those grand inventions in machinery, through whose agency the world has been revolutionized.

It would seem that we possess all of the elements to make us a great and independent nation. To ignore the advantages of these great natural advantages is to be blind to our own interests; to fail to improve them, and to profit by them, is to pursue a suicidal policy. The interest on a portion of our national debt must be paid. Due to the great prosperity and industry of all the specie it produces annually, and to cut off the fountain which supplies us with a hundred millions of specie every year. Again this policy is to render ourselves unable to pay the interest on our debt, and in the long run, and the end, would compel us to resort to repudiation. The man who expends three times as much as he earns will soon be reduced to beggary. Nations cannot escape disaster unless they conduct their affairs upon the basis of sound practical wisdom.

To sum up this great question, in brief, I think, that the interests of every class of our industry is imperatively demanded, and ought to be advocated by every true friend of our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS.—General Sherman was in Detroit a few days ago on business connected with the Department of the Ohio. He had to make a speech, and said: "I never expect to again command a military force. We are too powerful for our peace to be destroyed in the future by a domestic or foreign foe. The country has too many men, and those men that I now see around me, some of whom accompanied me through the pine forests of Georgia and the Carolinas, for the quiet to be lightly disturbed. [Applause.] Michigan herself, alone, and certainly with Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, could raise an army large enough to not only repel, but crush, any force or power that should dare to infringe upon our borders. [Cheers.] Our national affairs will shortly be placed upon a peace and prosperous basis. Congress, when it has finished a certain amount of talk, as all popular assemblies must, will speedily assist in all questions of legislation. A year ago you were anxious for the army to disband. Your wishes were obeyed, and it disappeared from your sight; you heard nothing from it, and knew not where it was, nor where it was going. Exercise equal faith now, and matters will come out as well. [Cheers.] I know the man at the head of affairs at Washington, and all we have to do is to trust him. [Applause.] Exercise forbearance and patriotism, [applause,] and give the President our hearty and earnest support. [Applause.] We certainly have a bright prospect before us.

HABITS OF SHEEP.—Sheep form habits which it is difficult and not always safe to force them to change. Those accustomed to pasture lands will thrive on it. Those fed on grain year after year will languish without it. Sheep taught to eat straw, even ripe wheat straw, from the time they are lambs, will eat straw in preference to it every day, though plentifully supplied with hay. And we have seen thrifty flocks of sheep wintered on wheat straw and one and a half gills of corn each per day, until the 1st of March, when sheep brought up in this way can scarcely be starved to eat ripe wheat straw freely and will drop off in condition and strength rapidly. Let it be remembered, also, named allowance of corn. A highly fed and sensitive sheep, if changed from its usual allowance of corn in the common farmer's way, will soon pine away and perish. A sheep that has always "rounded it," that is, licked and emptied also generally find the change fatal. A multitude of similar examples might be given, and they all go to prove that a sudden and total change in the established habits of sheep should be avoided; and 2. That in judging what is best for sheep, we must not attempt to judge all things by the narrow groove in which our own individual experience may have run.

RUFUS CHOATE BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND JOHN RANDOLPH.—Randolph being asked to play chess on one occasion refused, and gave the following reason: "I was playing a game at chess the last seventeen years; the very sight of the board and men gives me a headache. Besides, when I was a boy, a chess game I played lost me a personal friend forever. I was on the most intimate terms with a fellow student, and one day we heard, it being now matter of history, and I soon found out that politician and philosopher as he was, he took more pains in the study of chess than in anything else. Very few could beat him, and at last he could not endure defeat. Knowing this, and receiving that was his match, I had always declined playing, as I did not want to ignore him, until one unfortunate evening, when he tonched my Virginian pride in so pointed a way that I could no longer refuse my hand. The end was that I lost the game. It was a warm contest. Greek met Greek. I at length cried 'checkmate' and he never forgave me afterwards."

AN OCEAN BED OF CHALK.—The ooze from the bottom of the Atlantic has been scrutinized by Mr. Sidebotham, in a paper read before the Manchester Philosophical Association. In the unsuccessful attempts made to lay down the first unsuccessful attempts made to lay down the first Atlantic cable, the grapnels and ropes brought up with them a quantity of ooze or mud, some of which was dredged up. Specimens of each obtained specimens of the deposit from Mr. Fairbairn, and submitted them to microscopic examination. It appears from the examination, like dirty clay, and reminds one of the chalk of Dover; indeed, it presents such appearances as would lead to the inference that a bed of chalk is now being formed at the bottom of the Atlantic. It was composed entirely of minute organisms, which exhibited a very fragmentary

DENOMINATIONAL LIBERALITY.—The New York *Evangelist* says: "The different religious denominations of the country are running a noble race of liberality. The Congregational Council at Boston set the example in the contribution to raise $750,000 for the various purposes of Home Missions, the support of pastors, erecting houses of worship, etc., and was followed by the action of the Baptists and Episcopalians, each calling for a special fund of $100,000 for similar purposes; while our Methodist brethren, with a determination to surpass all others, have resolved to make memorable the centenary of Methodism in this country by raising $1,000,000 for missionary objects—more than two-million which it is proposed shall be expended on the home field.

**The President and the Virginia Delegation—His Reply.**

[The report of the President's remarks which we printed yesterday morning, was so full of errors, that we this morning furnish a corrected copy.]

In response to the speech of Mr. Baldwin, the President said:

In reply, gentlemen, to the resolutions you have just presented to me, and the clear and forcible and concise remarks which you have made in explanation of the position of Virginia, I shall not attempt to make a formal speech, but simply make a plain response to you in regard to the condition of things in which we stand. As a premise to what I may say, permit me first to tender you my thanks for this visit, and next to express the gratification I feel in meeting so many intelligent, responsible men of Virginia, bearing to me the sentiments which have been expressed in the resolutions of your Legislature, and in the remarks accompanying them. They are, so far as they refer to the Constitution of the country, the sentiments and the principles embraced in that charter of our Government. The preservation of the Union at this time is second only in its public life, one of my cardinal tenets. At the very incipiency of the rebellion I set my face against the dissolution of the Union of the States. I do not make this allusion for the purpose of bringing up anything which has transpired that may be regarded as of an unkind or an unpleasant character; but I believed then as I believe now, and as you have most unmistakably indicated, that the security and protection of the rights of all the people were to be found in the Union. Upon this conviction I based my opposition to the efforts which were made to destroy the Union, I have continued those efforts notwithstanding the peril through which I have passed, and you are not unaware that the trial has been a severe one. When opposition to the Government came from one section of the country, and that the section in which my life had been passed and with which my interests were identified, I stood, as I now stand, contending for the Union, and asseverating the best and surest way to obtain our rights and to protect our interests was to remain in the Union under the protection of the Constitution. The ordeal through which we have passed during the last three or four years has established conclusively that that position was right; and now, after the experiment has been tried and has failed, after it has been most conclusively demonstrated that this Union cannot be dissolved, that it is not designed to be dissolved, it is extremely gratifying to me to meet gentlemen from Virginia, from whom I look for your, selves who are willing and anxious to accept, and do accept, the new issue that is before us, and are willing to unite our efforts for the preservation of the Government which I believe to be the hope of the world—[a voice—"God bless you"]—and I am most profoundly gratifying to me to meet you to-day, standing upon common ground, rallying around the Constitution, and battling for the Union, the preservation of which, as I conscientiously and honestly believe, is second only to the perpetuity and the advancement of this people. I repeat, I am gratified to meet you to-day, expressing the principles and sentiments which I have uttered to which you have given utterance, and I trust that this occasion will long be remembered. I have no doubt but your action will have a tendency to call out and comply with every single principle laid down by the Constitution, and I cannot but believe that some distrust you; but I am of those who have confidence in the judgment in the integrity, in the patriotism, in the love of the state of the great mass of the American people, and, having such confidence, I am willing to trust them; and I thank God that at the time I have reached that point where we have lost all confidence in the people, the time when the Government can only be preserved, we can only become prosperous and great as a people, by natural formulas according to the Constitution and by faith and confidence alone can the Government be successfully administered. I repeat that the principle of representation referred to, I will make a single remark. That principle is inherent in the institutions one of the fundamental elements of this government. The representatives of the States and of the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the constitution for the

...ble interest ap... [illegible] from surrounding ...ing, if conducted by ex... ...ence, whatever relates ...al production of coal lands and railroads, and the various improvements of ...ry and mechanical arts, will be found ...ly and entirely reliable, and should be ...ed by every business man.

...ll communications designed ...per should be addressed to the Editor.

## TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDERS.

The perils of the telegraph were illustrated anew in the transmission of the President's speech to the Virginians. Skipping over a vast number of blunders, the reader could not fail to discover that the paragraph commencing—"*this was a capitulation after the fact,*" &c., was not a part of the President's speech,—and many will be amused when we say that it formed a part of the speech of the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, bitterly opposing the President's policy. It came to hand Sunday night, with particular directions to have it inserted at a particular line and word in the President's speech,—and into that precise place it went. We do not know whether the President or Mr. WILLIAMS will be most inclined to repudiate the connection. We refer to it, however, for the information of the reader, and to illustrate how great are the hazards which a public man runs in committing anything to the wires.

In other respects the President's speech was marred; but the most deliberate blunder was in the paragraph in which the President refers to the results of a restored Union, ending (as the telegraph sent it) with—"and the suffrage to the black man,"—language belonging to Mr. WILLIAMS, we conclude, for it is not in the President's speech, as given in the New York and Philadelphia Sunday papers. We subjoin the passage as it should have been given:

> If all the States were restored, if peace and order reigned throughout the land; and all the industrial pursuits; all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be very far distant when we should put into the commerce of the world $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States, which would constitute, in part, a basis of this currency. Then, instead of the cone being inverted, we should have restored the position, and put the base at the bottom, where it ought to be, and the currency of the country will rest on a sound and healthful principle. Indeed, it is the result which is calculated to promote the interests, not only of one section, but of the whole country from one extremity to the other. Indeed, I look upon the restoration of these States as being indispensable to our greatness.

—There is a proposition in Congress to "run" the telegraphs in connection with the Post Office Department. We hope it may carry,—at least we wish that something might be done to relieve the sufferings incident to the present state of things.

In consequence of these errors we reproduce this morning the President's speech, corrected. It will be found on the first page.

## THE PRESIDENT AND HIS LATE UTTERANCES.

The recent utterances by President JOHNSON to delegations that have called on him, have attracted much attention and been variously commented upon. These utterances have taken a wide range and embraced substantially the questions before Congress. In his observations to the negro delegation, what he said substantially was, that he was opposed to the immediate extension of suffrage to negroes, on an equality with white men, and he made the direct application to the District of Columbia. He would, however, favor qualified suffrage there, and the gradual admission of the negroes to an equality as they demonstrated their capacity for unrestricted suffrage. This is on about the same line on which subsequently, in the Senate, Mr. FESSENDEN argued the question of suffrage as applied to the late slave population.

The supporters of equal suffrage in the District, we understand, adduce reasons in its favor that do not apply with equal force to the late Slave States, and they reject totally the plea which the President, unhappily, we think, set up, that it was opposed to popular sentiment there. It is a notorious fact that popular sentiment in the District of Columbia is so infused with chronic disloyalty, that it is not for one moment to be accepted as instructing either Congress or the President. And while there may be an honest and an earnest difference whether there shall be limited or unlimited suffrage there—a difference that challenges toleration and respect—there would seem to be no tenableness in the plea that the bill in Congress granting equal suffrage to the people of the District, is not sanctioned by public opinion within the limits to which it applies. Congress, as the Legislature for the District, may and probably does have, and the vast majority of the loyal people of the land probably perceive, independent reasons in favor of equal suffrage there. It is a fact not to be lost sight of, as showing the temper of Congress, that about the same vote that passed the constitutional amendment as to representation—which we plainly as anything can gives to the several States for all time the right to restrict suffrage, both white and black—passed the equal suffrage bill for the District. So far, therefore, as there is a conflict of opinion between Congress and the President, it is only as to the District of Columbia. While it is not a perfect objection to that bill, that nearly all the Northern States still refuse equal suffrage, the popular decisions in the Northern States being pointedly against the principle—there certainly is in this fact, at least, some argument against it in the District. The error of the President chiefly, was in grounding his objection on the plea of a popular sentiment, which is notoriously disloyal, and in not recognising the independent reasons in favor of admitting all loyal men to vote as a necessary antidote to the disloyal element, which otherwise would hold control of the capital of the Nation.

In his speech to the Virginia delegation the President indirectly elaborates his idea of popular sentiment; he pointedly says, and several times repeats the sentiment, that it is the loyal sentiment and the loyal men only that can be recognised in restoring the States and people of the South. He goes to much pains to make his utterances on this point emphatic and to make his meaning so clear that there shall be no room to doubt. He says:

> "He who comes as a representative having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution to fit him to take a seat in either of the deliberative bodies which constitute the National Legislature, must, necessarily, according to the intent of the Constitution, *be a loyal man, willing to abide by, and be devoted to the Union and the Constitution of the United States.* He cannot be for the Constitution and cannot be for the Union—he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the people send such men in good faith, they are entitled to representation through them. In going into the recent rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States you erred; and in returning and resuming your relations with the Federal Government, I am free to say *that all the responsible positions and places ought to be confined, distinctly and clearly to loyal men.* If there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, and a less number, but sufficient to take charge of the political machinery of the State—those five thousand men, or the lesser number are entitled to it, if all the rest should be otherwise inclined. I look upon it as being fundamental, *that the exercise of political power should be confined to loyal men*, and I regard it as implied in the doctrines laid down in these resolutions, and in the eloquent address by which they have been accompanied."

The breadth and fullness of these sentences leave nothing to be inferred or desired on the very vital point to which they relate. And they seem to have been spoken as a continuation of his speech to the negro delegation. It is true, the President applies the rule to the Southern States and to what he conceives ought to be the course of Congress on the question of admitting Southern delegates that have complied with every requirement, and are truly loyal—instead of unreservedly faithful to the Government. Here he gets at the true idea of popular sentiment—that should have any voice or influence in public affairs, as he himself says,—and the principle applies as completely to questions growing out of the Government of the District of Columbia as the Southern States. We take occasion to express the hope that herein we have the result of the President's mature reflection and the only rule of his action in all things.

There were in the President's conversation with the negroes some things well calculated to chill somewhat many loyal hearts,—not perhaps its language so much as the tone and manner of it. These may have been, and we desire to believe they were, the result of accident, not of design, more of seeming than of purpose. We are encouraged in this by both the language and tone of the address to the Virginia Delegation.

It is true that as yet we have but the telegraphic report of this address, marred and

## DISTILLERIES OF ILLINOIS.

The distillers of Illinois are now running their stills mainly to fill orders, unwilling to risk the uncertainties of the market in view of the probability that Congress may at any time raise or lower the tax. A large proportion of the stills are now entirely idle. If they were assured that no immediate change would be made, the works would all be put in operation. The distillers think the present rate of tax too high, but above all they desire Congress to fix permanently the rate, so that they may know what to depend on.

The amount of revenue derived from distilled spirits

| | |
|---|---|
| For 1863 was | $ 3,229,990 79 |
| " 1864 " | 28,631,797 83 |
| " 1865 " | 15,980,701 66 |
| Total | $47,857,490 28 |

During 1863 the tax was 20c per gallon. For the fiscal year 1864, the tax was 20c until March 7, after which it was 60c. From July 1st, 1864, until January 1st, 1865, it was $1 50 per gallon, after which it was $2 00. Of the receipts from excise on distilled spirits in the year 1865, $3,863,753, or nearly one-fourth of the whole amount was from spirits previously bonded, and paying the former rates of 20c and 60c per gallon.

It thus appears that the revenue derived from this source during the year 1864, under a tax which averaged $1 05 a gallon, produced an amount four-sevenths greater than that under the $2 00 tax. The reason of this is mainly attributable to the fact, that since the imposition of the $2 00 tax, hundreds of distilleries have been entirely closed and the business of others materially curtailed.

The stopping of these distilleries has seriously affected the farmers of Illinois, who do not find the ready home market for their surplus grain. Last year the corn crop was unusually large, and owing to the demands of the war, live stock has become so scarce that farmers have literally very few animals to feed. Corn is a drug on their hands. In the central part of the State shelled corn, delivered to the railroads, is selling at 20c per bushel. Thousands of acres of corn throughout the State remain still in the shock unharvested.

## Coffee—Receipts and Consumption.

The receipts of coffee at the port of New York for the year just closed were nearly one hundred and thirteen million pounds, and into the United States one hundred and thirty-three and a half millions. Before the war the Western States drew the bulk of their supplies from New Orleans, and the quantity withdrawn from that port was second only to New York. In 1857 the consumption of New Orleans exceeded any other port. Several cargoes of Rio have been received at New Orleans (the first direct receipts for several years).

The currency prices of the article during the past year have been much below those that ruled in 1864, which has had some effect in increasing the demand, but the closing of the war, and the resulting activity which necessarily now only for the development of the country, but for the maintenance of such revenue receipts as shall be adequate for the necessities of the Government.

## The Agassiz Expedition—Amazonian Fish.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The last steamer brought the intelligence that Professor Agassiz's explorations on the main stream of the Amazon alone had resulted in the discovery of no less than eleven hundred and sixty-three species of fish, which is a greater number than exists in the Mediterranean. In the great branches of the Amazon—the Madeira (2,200 miles long), the Purus (1,400 miles long, the Rio Negro, Tapajos, Tocantins, Ica and Japuria (each more than a thousand miles long), it is estimated that there are several hundred more species differing from those of the main stream. Alfred R. Wallace, author of the 'Amazon and Rio Negro,' and Henry Bates, naturalist on the Amazon, who explored the Amazon and its branches for several years, estimated that the number of species of fish in the great river and tributaries was almost fabulous. Mr. Wallace's fine collection was burned at sea, and three England was deprived of the result of long and patient labors. In Great Britain, France and Germany a great interest is manifested in these discoveries of Professor Agassiz. Hitherto only seventy species of Amazonian fish were sent to the Zoological Museum at Cambridge, and those were forwarded by Rev. J. C. Fletcher in 1862. These species were all examined and classified by Mr. Mr. Gill, of Salem, (then one of Professor Agassiz's assistants), and all other fish sent from Southern Brazil in 1865, 66 in number, 64, were acknowledged in the annual reports. We mention this because unfounded rumors have come to our ears that Professor Agassiz had classified fish from the Amazon, remaining in the museum at Cambridge."

The New York *Tribune* concludes an article on the late survey between the President and the colored delegation as follows:

> Let not the blacks despair. Their enfranchisement depends not on the favor of Presidents, but on themselves. "The meek shall inherit the earth." They have but to stand forth as examples of patience under injustice, of sobriety, industry and thrift, while they educate their children even at the cost of some self-denial, and they will assuredly be recognized by their and our country, not as step-children, but as rightful inheritors of her blessings. It is the first step that costs;" and that has been conclusively taken in the abolition of slavery. There is no longer a gigantic interest which can suppresses inquiry and sternly forbids the dispensation of equal and exact justice. Henceforth, impartial liberty and right are not only every man's concern, but they are demonstrately, palpably so. We injure ourselves, we imperil our future, by denying the right of suffrage to a loyal eighth of our entire population for no better reason than their color. And this wrong we cannot afford to persist in, and shall not. Let, then, the champions of impartial suffrage in faith and love go forward.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Adjutant General of the War Department has issued a fourteen page circular relative to the inspection of troops and military commands, by which he insists upon inspection noting the relative efficiency of different organizations, the general merits of their officers, and the cause for any marked difference.

There are now twenty-three steam packet companies in Great Britain, who own three hundred and seventy steamers, measuring five hundred and sixty thousand tons, and one hundred and ten thousand pounds horse power. They are valued at forty million pounds sterling, equal to two hundred million dollars. Of these vessels one hundred and sixty-four are connected with Liverpool, ninety-four with Southampton, forty with Hull, thirty-five with London, sixteen with Glasgow, and fifteen with Liverpool. Two hundred of these steamers trade with the Eastern and one hundred and twenty with the Western hemisphere. They run about ten millions of miles, and consume about two million tons of coal annually. The whole of this vast steamship power has been erected within the last thirty years.

In view of the great demand for fractional currency in the South, the United States Treasurer anticipates the issue of over four millions of dollars for circulation in that section. This will bring the total issue of small currency up to thirty millions of dollars.

The *Moniteur des Soies* publishes a list of the prices of silks in France on the first day of January of last year, and a corresponding date in the present year, from which it appears that twenty-five articles have increased in value by twenty per cent. during the last year. The quantity of plain silks exported from Lyons during the past year is said that reported last year by ring the year 1864, but the production has diminished by 15,000,000 francs.

Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of North Carolina, states the amount of the ante-war debt of the State to be $9,749,500; the past due coupons and those which reach maturity during the present year, to be in round numbers $3,000,000. Total, $12,749,500. The bonds issued during the war for internal improvements are $1,619,000. The State has set-offs against this which in the shape of stocks and bonds of banks and other corporations, most of which are valuable, but not now productive, equal to $9,675,289. Mr. Battle estimates the losses of the State to property, counting $200,000,000 for 331,090 slaves, at $520,000,000. The State also lost the labor of 100,000 men for four years, or $80,000,000, and the death or disability of 50,000 soldiers caused a further loss of producing power of $40,000,000.

Apropos of the mistake-pest, the returns show an increase in the disease of nearly eight hundred. The total number infected since the breaking out of the plague has been 107,098, of which 15,135 have been killed, 83,989 have died, 1,932 have recovered, and 1,327 are under treatment. It is obvious that what is wanted urgently is some uniform system of legislation. At present the English Government has adopted a half and half policy, which effects little or nothing. It restricts the removal of cattle from one field to another, and suspends markets in the counties, but tolerates the immensely larger waste of time involved in allowing cattle to be transported hither by railway.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the annals of the New York Inebriate Asylum reveal the fact fully that drunkenness is by no means confined to the laboring classes. The Asylum was partially opened in 1861, and up to 1864 there had been 7,145 applications for places from every State in the Union, and from Europe, Mexico, the British Provinces, etc. Of the whole number thirty were clergymen, eight judges, one hundred and ninety-seven lawyers, three hundred and twenty-one physicians, fifty-seven dred and forty merchants, five hundred and ninety-six farmers, one hundred and forty gentlemen and eight hundred and fifty mechanics. The public offices of St. Louis are filled by forty-nine Germans, thirty-seven Americans, and ten Irishmen, drawing annually from the City Treasury the sum of forty thousand dollars for salaries.

There is on exhibition at Chicago, a lion which is entirely white except the head and tail and a part of the back, which are black. It is an orbiloidgeon, and the Lake Side Academician Club have a quail which is purely white.

An Englishman named John Haworth, has patented a curious brush for cleaning horses. The invention consists of a rotating brush, to which rapid motion is given by steam or other power. The brush is fixed to the end of a pole, furnished with loose handles, and with a roller or pulley, is passed the hand or strap to the stable floor, carrying the same. The process of being moved up and down, and from one side to another, and when used is to be guided by the attendant. The fury of the lioness in defence of her offspring, and the ferocious attitude of her companions in the cage, produced an extraordinary panic among the spectators, and several ladies fainted. After a short pause Batty contrived to separate the lioness from the cub, and the latter, about the size of a cat, was held up by the nape of the neck for the inspection of the company.

SORGHUM.—The New York Chamber of Commerce last Thursday had urged upon them the importance of a scientific commission to China and Japan to study the agricultural economy of those countries. One argument was our want of information concerning the mode of crystallizing the products of sorghum. But according to the Rev. James Doolittle, who has book on the social life of the Chinese has just been issued by the Harpers, it is not in China that we may expect to obtain the desired instruction. He says:

> "The so-called Chinese sugar cane, or sorghum, is grown very extensively in Northern China, and is known among foreigners as a kind of a millet—the Barbadoes Millet. The Chinese name for it is Kaoliang. * * * The Chinese do not express the juice from the stalks for the purpose of manufacturing molasses or sugar, and they manifest surprise when informed that such a use is made of it in the United States. They make a coarse kind of bread from the flour of the seeds of the Kaoliang, eaten principally by the poorer classes. The stalks are used for fuel, for lashing in the erections of houses, for slight and temporary fences, etc. * * * During a few years past, many inquiries have been made in regard to the manner in which the Chinese manufacture sugar and molasses out of the sorghum; but such information is vainly sought of them."

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.—When the cotton of the steamer Fannie Lehr recently took fire on the Savannah river, Montgomery and Jones, two of her crew, voluntarily remained behind for the purpose of trying to save the portion of the burning staple which had been thrown overboard. The party succeeded in obtaining sixteen bales which were somewhat damaged by the flames. The men then managed to build a raft of sixteen bales on which they had recovered, and were soon floating down with the current, some seven miles or more distance when they struck a snag, the force of the concussion breaking the raft and scattering the bales of cotton in every direction. It was with the greatest difficulty that the party escaped a watery grave. In the confusion the one accident they lost their oars, but by great exertions they were successful in keeping seven of the bales together, and bringing them to the Savannah, a distance of upward of two hundred miles. The only food they had to eat from Monday night until Sunday noon was a hand full of crackers, and their only drink was river water.

THE following communication has been addressed to the Revenue Commisson by the Ohio Representatives in Congress: "Gentlemen: The tobacco growers of the West complain that the present tax on manufactured tobacco is very unjust and oppressive, and unfairly discriminates against them, and in favor of the tobacco growers of Connecticut and Cuba. The undersigned Representatives in Congress from the States producing from your report that you seek to make the tax on manufactured tobacco less unequal, respect by personal inquiry, and by putting yourselves in direct communication with representative business men from every section of the country, and hearing that with this view you have already visited Connecticut and Kentucky for the purpose, we respectfully call your attention to the fact that you visit Ohio and take the testimony of the representative men of that important branch of industry in the West."

DISCIPLINE OF THE WORKSHOP.—M. Leclaire writes: "Every difference between comrades should rest at the door of the workshop. The duty of the foreman consists in doing our duty with the greatest justice toward all the men who are under his surveillance—in having regard neither to nation, nor country, nor humor of each, but only to the good conduct and aptitude of the individual. He ought to give his orders, especially to deal tenderly with the self-love of those persons—to invite rather than command—the head of the establishment exacting nothing but the accomplishment of the reciprocal duties, and the exact execution of the regulations. Every injustice on the part of the foreman ends but in compromising the interests of the concern; it is for the interest of all to others only that which he would wish should be done to him. The foreman should know how to show little agreeable it is to publicly receive imperious orders: he knows, besides, that, at the point of civilization where we are, it is not fear that inspires men with respect and obedience, but emphatically reason."

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE SCHEME.—There is now a bill before Congress for the charter of a bridge structure across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The project is attacked by a writer in the *Missouri Democrat* of the 5th, who considers that the bridge will be a great detriment to the carrying trade of the river, especially from the plan proposed, of having the spans permanent and without draw. The writer thinks that the upper track for vehicles and foot passengers, the lower for railroads. The projectors, if their plan is correctly given, evidently intend to make the bridge at a fixed height above the river, requiring that steamers shall lower their chimneys in passing. To this objection is added that of the river interest, and by the citizens and press of St. Louis, that no bridge company can successfully lies to the plan of the bridge, and not to the main question of having one thrown across the river at that point.

BOOK JOBBING IN CONGRESS.—Does the Government own five hundred copies of Mr. Madison's Writings? If so, we trust they may be properly distributed: but we submit that one copy to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives' is piling it up rather steep, for thirty-seven years, even when the pay of members was raised in 1856, that there should be no more book-grabs. That act (section 9) says:

> "If any books shall hereafter be ordered and received by unanimous consent, or by resolution of either or both Houses, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation thereinbefore provided for such member or members."

As Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, seems to be good friend of the people, he should see that Lafayette is for members, we give him fair notice that we shall look to see that this provision of law is fully enforced. Let him not shirk his responsibility.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ROMANCE IN A SENATOR'S LIFE.—Frazer's *Magazine* tells the following story, but does not mention the name of its hero, who is Senator Lane, of Kansas:

> A distinguished politician of Indiana, becoming interested in the new country, left his wife in Kansas a free State, left his wife and repaired to that territory, intending to return soon. Becoming, however, identified with the interests of Kansas, the Senator stayed away very long. He was at length deemed his return. He wrote back that it was impossible to return. His wife waited a little, and then wrote, declaring that unless he returned she would sue for a divorce. The Senator made no reply, but gave a glowing account of the paradisiacal climate, and the beauties of the country part.
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> The next letter he received was from the clerk of a court in Indiana, informing him that his wife had filed a bill, with another from a lawyer offering his services. The Senator wrote back to the lawyer as follows: "Dear Sir: Yours to hand. My wife says she will not stand by long absence. If I were she, I would not stand it either. I shall offer no opposition to her suit. Yours, &c."
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A QUEER FIGHT.—A novel pugilistic encounter took place on Monday, at West Troy, N. Y. Three partners in the bounty-jumping business quarreled over some spoils, when two of them abused the third one, to draw him into a fight, and he indicted misdeeds for a while, when an idea struck him, and he said to his assailants: "Either one of you fellers is more than a match for me; but if you will strap yourselves together, tying a hand each behind you, I'll fight you, just as accommodating. They were willing, the position was too strong to be resisted, and the three adjourned to a barn to "fight it out on that line," followed by a considerable crowd of spectators. The men were strapped, tying a right hand to left arm and left arms pinioned. The single "man of war" sailed in beautifully; being in light trim, he outmanoeuvred the larger craft completely. He was now before them, and behind them, and not unfrequently made their heads violently collide one with another. In fact, he had got them just where he wanted them, and when he had evidently been sleepy conceding to the men, when they were so loud in threats and abuse. His victory was complete. In about five minutes he touched time and the gentlemen off most elegantly, and having satisfied his martial ardor, departed highly elated with the success which attended his original and happy idea.

LETTING OUT SECRETS.—Mr. G. D. Prentice of the Louisville *Journal* makes the subjoined interesting statement: "If, in the very incipiency of the rebellion, we were notified that seventy-five thousand dollars in gold, fifty thousand of it in one place and twenty-five thousand in another, the latter sum to be increased indefinitely, was awaiting our order (a wowedly not as a bribe, but to save us from possible loss), provided we should go for a peacable separation of the United States South, upon the basis of a line made between the two, discriminating against the rest of the world; if we were very soon afterward offered an immediate cash price for the sale of our paper to a disloyal committee of another State; and if, very much later in the rebellion, we were told by the Confederate authorities, that, on condition of our advocating peace, or using our exertions to effect such an object in any way to promote it, we should have as much cotton guaranteed to us from out of Willmington as would place us upon the high road of the nation, surely these things were no crimes of ours. Everybody knows that such offers, if made, did not influence us. For a day throughout all the rebellion did we cease to urge with all our power the vigorous prosecution of the war."

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## Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

An unprecedented scene occurred at the Cirque Napoleon, Paris, on the night of January 22, during the performance of Mr. Batty, the successor of Van Amburg, who is now on a visit in Paris. The moment he entered the wild beasts' cage the lioness was observed to be in a terrible rage. The lions were also roaring and jumping about, and Mr. Batty seemed to have lost his usual influence over them. The public, fearing to see him torn in pieces, cried "Go out, go out!" Mr. Batty took the advice and cautiously withdrew, walking backward. The cause of the extraordinary commotion in the cage was soon ascertained. A few minutes before the commencement of the performance the lioness had given birth to a cub, who was thought to be an only son. The young lion was taken away from her, and given to a bitch to suckle. But just as Batty entered the cage the lioness unexpectedly produced a second young one, and the lion wanted to eat it. A proposal was made to the very common with wild beasts when in a state of captivity. The fury of the lioness in defence of her offspring, and the ferocious attitude of her companions in the cage, produced an extraordinary panic among the spectators, and several ladies fainted. After a short pause Batty contrived to separate the lioness from the cub, and the latter, about the size of a cat, was held up by the nape of the neck for the inspection of the company.

## PERSONAL.

—Here is an anecdote of Charles Dickens and the poet Southey, taken from Hall's "Memory." In Mrs. Hall's album the names of Joseph Bonapart, Daniel Webster, Horace Opie and Maria Edgeworth, appeared together. Southey took up the volume one day and wrote on the opposite page the following:

> Birds of a feather, flock together,
> But vile the opposite pairing;
> And thence you may gather, I'm not of a feather
> With some of the birds in the album.
> ROBERT SOUTHEY, 22d October, 1838.

Some years afterward, Charles Dickens, good humoredly referring to Southey's caustic opinion, wrote in the album, immediately under Southey's lines, the following:

> Now if I don't make
> The compliment mistake
> That ever going to go over,
> This bird of two weathers
> Has misunderstood Feathers
> And left them in some other cage. BOZ.

—The Hon. Henry Waterson, ex-M.C. From Tennessee, and a confidential friend of President Johnson, and a Mr. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left this city at Mobile, Ala., to look into the matter of official corruption lately charges of which are so alarmingly rife at that point and elsewhere. They are acting under instructions from the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

—Although Prince Napoleon declines all intercourse with the Tuileries, he does not disdain accepting the not-to-be displaced Palace Royal, which his Imperial cousin conferred on him when he proclaimed adherence to his doctrines. Having suddenly discovered a sympathy for Algeria, on the banks of the Lake Leman, to be a compliment to the Emperor this season, the prince has established himself at his old home.

—Mr. Walter S. Bartlett, reporter on the Boston *Post*, died on Friday morning last, at the early age of twenty-seven years. The editor of the *Post* says: "He was a genial and charming companion, with as many of the amiable and as few of the less pleasing traits as have made up the characteristics of any man with whom it has been our fortune to be associated."

—General John P. Slough, lately appointed Chief Justice of New Mexico, by the President, is a Tennessean. He has taken his departure for Santa Fe, accompanied by Gen. Wm. M. L. Gwynne, of Nashville, who has received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the Court.

—The Queen of England has offered to Lady Palmerston a present in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Hon. Mr. Cooper. Lady Palmerston declined it, desiring no change in her position.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Pittsburgh Petroleum Association.—There will be a special meeting of the Association THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of the Board of Trade, 62 Fourth street, between Wood and Market, Fourth alley. Every member of the Association is invited to attend punctually. By order of the President.
GEORGE SELLERS, Secretary.
feb13

Clean slate copy.

THE BROWNING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
Of the Pittsburgh Fema's College, desirous of raising funds to furnish their new hall for this purpose will give an entertainment at MERCANTILE HALL, consisting of Shakespeare's tableaux, pantomimes and music. Tickets can be had, after the 14th, at Davis', Miner's and Mellock.
feb13-1t

TO LET—
A large and well-lighted office on Wayne street, between Liberty and Fourth streets. Inquire of
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
feb13-1w Liberty street, corner Wayne.

FOR SALE—
A neat 2 story brick house, 4 large sized rooms, with hall on first floor, gas in each room, water in kitchen, and all in good order. Lot 20 by 64 feet deep. Situated No. 464 Rebecca street, opposite Fern Ward School House, Allegheny city. For further particulars inquire of
R. M. SHEATS,
feb13-tf No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.

One Case Yard Wide Prints, only 25 cts per yard.
4 Cases best makes Prints, light and dark, new styles, 22 and 25 cents.
Bleach Muslins 25 cents; yard wide, 31 cents.
5-4 and 10-4 muslins very cheap.
Table Linens, Sheeting Linens, Shirting Linens, cheap.
Pants stuff, including all kinds of men and boys' wear, very low.
Dress Goods, Black Silks, Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Plaids, new and cheap.
Balmoral Skirts from $2 00 to $6 00.
For NEW and CHEAP GOODS give us a call.
feb12

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS
AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
A large assortment of Chandeliers and Brackets, Pump, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c., always on hand.
164 Wood Street, near Sixth.
feb13

UNITED STATES MAIL.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON January 29, 1866.
Proposals will be received at the CONTRACT OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of March 29 1866, (to be decided by April 2d), for conveying the mails of the United States on the routes in Pennsylvania, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1869, as the route may be ordered by the Postmaster General, as hereinafter specified, being routes, in part, established by Act of Congress, approved June 26, 1865.

2279 From Oakland Station by White's Tannery, to Canadensis, three miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Oakland Station daily, except Sunday, on Arrival of cars—say at 3 P. m.
Arrive at Canadensis by 5 P. m.
Leave Canadensis daily, except Sunday, at 10.30 a. m.
Arrive at Oakland Station by 12 17 p. m.
2719 From Mercer, by Harthegig, Shanklinville, and Custard's, to Meadville, 36 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Mercer daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Meadville by 8 p. m.
Leave Meadville daily, except Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Mercer by 8 p. m.
2721 From Oil City, by Plumer, Lamb's, Perry, Siloam Hills, Tidioute and Cobham, to Irvine, 58 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Oil City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Irvine by 5 p. m.
Leave Irvine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Oil City by 5 p. m.
2746 From Smithport, by Lafayette, to Eden, 18 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Smithport Tuesday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Eden by 12 m.
Leave Eden Tuesday at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Smithport by 8 p. m.
2781 From Utica, by Canal, to Cooperstown, 16 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Utica daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars—say at 4 p. m.
Arrive at Cooperstown by 7 p. m.
Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.
Arrive at Utica by 3 p. m.
2826 From Stoneboro, by Khamed, to Grant, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Stoneboro Saturday at 7 a. m.:
Arrive at Grant by 12 a. m.:
Leave Grant Saturday at 1 p. m.:
Arrive at Stoneboro by 5 p. m.
2819 From Titusville by Pleasantville, Lamb's and Pithole Centre, to Pithole City, 15 miles and back, twice daily, except Sunday.
Leave Titusville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Arrive at Pithole City by 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.:
Leave Pithole City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Arrive at Titusville by 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.
2820 From Brady's Bend to Hilsville, (no office,) 3 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brady's Bend Saturday at 10 a. m.:
Arrive at Hilsville by 11 a. m.:
Leave Hilsville Saturday at 3 p. m.:
Arrive at Brady's Bend by 5 p. m.
2821 From Caledonia, by Furnace and Case, to Cranberry, 31 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Caledonia Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Cranberry by 1 p. m.:
Leave Cranberry Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m.:
Arrive at Caledonia by 3 p. m.
Proposals to extend to Lily, 7 miles further, are invited.
2823 From Hendron, by Knox, to Shippensville, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hendron Saturday at 7 a. m.:
Arrive at Shippensville by 12 m.:
Leave Shippensville Saturday at 1 p. m.:
Arrive at Hendron by 6 p. m.
2822 From Greenville (Limestone P. O.) to Kerr's Store, 8 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Saturday at 12 m.:
Arrive at Kerr's Store by 1 p. m.:
Leave Kerr's Store Saturday at 2 p. m.:
Arrive at Greenville by 3 p. m.
824 From Herndon to Kimgerstown, 14 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Herndon Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Klingerstown by 12 m.
Leave Klingerst

# The Daily Commercial

## THE SPANISH REBELLION.

### General Prim, the Unsuccessful Leader.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times gives the following sketch of the career of the leader of the revolt in Spain:

Don Juan Prim, as his biographers relate, who is now Lieutenant General in the national army of Spain, Viscount Del Bruch, Count De Reus, Marquess De Los Castillejos, and Grandee of Spain of the first class, was born in Reus, a town in Catalonia, near Tarragona, on the 6th of December, 1814. Juan Prim was at an early period admitted as a cadet, and had barely entered the army when the civil war broke out, which lasted from the death of King Ferdinand VII. in 1833, down to the peace, or "transaction," of Bergara, in 1839. In this struggle Prim ranged himself under the constitutional standard, and fought Don Carlos, the own valor and the fortune of war so befriended Prim as to win him promotions to a captaincy in his twenty-second year, and to the rank of colonel three years later. By this time also his breast was laden with military decorations. At the close of the civil war Prim was elected as Deputy to several successive Parliaments. Before 1843, that is by the time that Espartero was created an exile in England—he was made Brigadier, then Mariscal De Campo (Major General), and created Viscount Del Bruch and Count De Reus. In 1843, he is said to have been seriously implicated in a conspiracy against Narvaez, then the head of the Government, the upshot of which was an attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister. He was driving to the opera one evening, by firing at his carriage in the Calle de Bailen. Narvaez himself and the present Minister of State, Bermudez de Castro, who sat in the front seat with him, escaped with slight wounds. Prim's aide-de-camp, Rasetti, who was in the back seat, and was shot dead on the spot. Prim was tried with others, convicted of participation in the murder, and condemned to death; but Narvaez, either out of a very extreme magnanimity, or possibly from some intimate conviction of Prim's innocence, induced the Queen to cancel the sentence. He, however, deemed it expedient to remove Prim by an appointment to the office of Captain-General and Governor of Porto Rico, sending him to his new destination before the close of that same year, 1844. Prim was in command at Porto Rico, when a negro insurrection broke out in the Danish island of Santa Cruz. Prim went to the rescue of the Danes, and played so brilliant a part in the subjugation of the rebels that he was rewarded by the King of Denmark with the order of the Dannebrog. This brilliant conduct, however, was not altogether satisfactory to the Colonial Minister at home, who, blaming him for his zealousness in removing the Spanish garrisons from Porto Rico, and therefore exposing that valuable possession of the Crown to the attacks of the negroes, who were as ready for a revolt as their brethren in the Danish colony, recalled him, and tried him for dereliction of duty. Prim weathered this second storm, and knew how to render his services acceptable to the various cabinets, which followed one another with such rapidity that one was called the lightning Ministry, until he once more became involved in a conspiracy against Bravo Murillo, who banished him, together with General Ortega. He came back after a short absence, however, and in 1854, thanks especially to the friendly offices of Queen Christina, he was sent as Spanish Military Commissioner to the camp of the allies during the Crimean war. He gained much favor among the officers of the Anglo-French army, and was especially acceptable to the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, who rewarded him a most flattering letter, and made him magnificent presents and obtained for him from the Sultan the decoration of Medjidie and a sabre of honor.

On his return from the East he passed through Paris, where, in 1855, he married a Mexican lady, Senora Echevarria, who brought him a dowry of $600,000, with expectations of no less a fortune from her mother, and $1,000,000 from the uncle of her two nieces. The bride was celebrated under the auspices of Queen Cristina, who was present at the wedding, and acted as "Mamma" to the bride. On the 31st of January, of the same year, 1855, Prim was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General; in 1858, he was raised to the Senate. On his admission to this house he distinguished himself by a very remarkable speech on the Mexican question, during the debate on the address to the Crown. The war of Morocco broke out soon afterwards, and Prim attained a high reputation by a variety of exploits which were crowned by the battle of Castillejos, near Melilla, where, seeing the regiment of Cordova broken and disposed to flight, he threw himself on the path of the fugitives, restored their courage by his exhortations and examples, rallied them, and preached them with their colors in his hand, led them with such impetuosity against the enemy as by that single onset to secure the victory for the Spanish arms. This heroic deed was rewarded with the title of Marquis De Los Castillejos, and the rank of Grandee of Spain of the First Class. In 1861, the joint expedition to Mexico of England, France and Spain was projected, and Prim was sent out in command of the Spanish contingent, being charged at the same time with the duties of a Minister Plenipotentiary. How Prim proceeded to Mexico with the French and English contingents, and came back with the latter, leaving to the former alone the task of completing the usurpation of Mexico and the installment of an Austrian dynasty there, are matters of well-known contemporary history. Prim's conduct at this juncture, however severely censured by some of his countrymen, received the fullest sanction of the Cortes. Under the ministry presided over by Senor Mon, Prim was again implicated in some underhand intrigues which caused him to be banished or "confined" to Oviedo. He was recalled by Narvaez during his last administration, and it is nevertheless said to have joined O'Donnell in the efforts made by the latter to oust his rival by fair means or foul. Soon after O'Donnell's accession to power, however, Prim seemed to recall to memory his slender political relations to the Liberal party, himself with Espartero, threw himself with all his influence into the interests of the Progressists, accepted of the presidency of many of the committees, and although he was opposed to the policy of Retraimiento, and voted against it with Madoz, Figueroa, and other leaders of the party, thinking there would have been more honor and a better chance of success in a manly, straightforward struggle, still he declared himself bound by the suffrage of the majority, and not only did he take no part in the late general election, but allowed his seat in the Senate to remain vacant. It was as late as the 30th of last December, I am told, that O'Donnell, finding an arrear of $40,000 in Prim's accounts of the Mexican expedition, canceled the debt, thereby relieving his junior of all unpleasant responsibility. It was on the 1st of the month of January that Prim wrote a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bermudez De Castro, soliciting that statesman's patronage in behalf of one of his proteges, and it was on the 2d, as the world knows, that he left Madrid on his "shooting excursion," and placed himself at the head of the mutinous cavalry regimental at Aranjuez. Gen. Prim declares himself bound to the programme of the Central Progressist Committee of November last, a programme which, although grounded on the principles of universal suffrage, and of all possible democratic liberties, evinces no hostility either to the throne or to the present dynasty. In his proclamation he utters no cry except in favor of Espartero and the Constituent Cortes. But the name of Espartero alone is sufficient to separate Prim's cause from that of those exaltados who would proclaim either a republic or, at least, the vacancy of the throne in favor of another reigning family, and the unity of the Peninsula under a single crown. Prim is also under due obligation, both to the Queen Mother and the reigning queen, the first of whom honored with her presence his wedding in Paris, the latter was his son's godmother at El Pardo. Prim has, besides, at all times received the kindest favors at the hands of the Bourbon family, and has invariably evinced the most enthusiastic devotion to Queen Isabella.

Notwithstanding his wife's considerable wealth, Prim was lately said to have exceeded his means, and to be deeply in debt. He is a man of extravagant habits, passionately addicted to the pleasures of the chase, for the gratification of which he has bought very extensive grounds, has built a large house, and keeps up a most extensive establishments. In pursuit of these pleasures, or perhaps under pretext of them, he has made his premises and his hunting grounds the rendezvous of characters of every description; townsmen from Madrid, no less than Catalans, who are all ready to land in hand at a battue as at a political *echauffouree*; such as he is now engaged in. His country-house at Villarubia is said to have hiding places where hundreds of bandits could be secreted, and away in the woods and deep in the gorges of the Toledo mountains he has built huts, hunting boxes, and all kinds of sheds as available for the purposes of war as for the requirements of the chase. Here, in the centre of a whole region devoted and familiar to him, he has chosen the headquarters of his revolutionary exploits. Here, as well as in many parts of Catalonia, he is said to have stores of arms and ammunition in store, or wherever else his staff is to suppose that followers will not fail to flock to him.


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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1 June T. 1865. Estate of Zachariah Bell.

February 2 1866. Account of John Lindsey, Committee of the Estate of Zachariah Bell, filed and Court order public notice to be given in said account will be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed on or before March 8, 1866.

By the Court.

fe9-1m


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The objects of this Company are to develop on a scale of magnitude proportionate to their vastness, the great oil and mineral properties belonging to the Company on the Island of Barbadoes.

The oil district of the island is believed to be superior to any other in the world, surpassing in promise the famous localities of "Oil Creek" and "Pithole," in Pennsylvania.

The Company have already secured, by lease, the clear and indisputable right to the most inviting and valuable oil and mineral tracts, comprising at least three thousand acres, and are in course of successful negotiation for the possession of about nine thousand acres more, which will give the Company the control of the entire oil and mineral wealth of the island.

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A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & Mc Kennan. de6

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200 barrels Extra Peach Blow Potatoes, 200 barrels Extra Prince Albert Potatoes. For sale by

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AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

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received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

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1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,

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Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec26-1y

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Liberal advances made on consignments. se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

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Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

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The best of references can be given.

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Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se21

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No. 339 Liberty street, opposite Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Corre spondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.

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SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, 81 CARB. AND SAL SODA ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, ja15-6m NO. 55 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.

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MALT,

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30,000 bushels Prime Spring and Fall BARLEY MALT, for sale at the lowest market rates, by

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Malsters, Hop Dealers, and Brewers of Ales, Porter Brown Stout and Lager Beer,

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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

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WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL

Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.

LADIES' FUR GLOVES,

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

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Pure Ambrosial Vegetable Compound

FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.

A Great American Discovery

No other Soap, foreign or domestic, has ever been offered to the public that can compare with this as the excellent Compound. Thus far its success is unparalleled, and it will fully take precedence of all others in the market.

Sold by the Druggists, Confectioners and Grocers generally. A directory is given below of some of those who are engaged in selling this superior Soap, which will serve parties abroad and at home, who desire to order:

E. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co., do do
H. Kleber & Co., do do
Woodside & Wallace, do do
Mackewon & Bro., do do
George Bassett, do do
Miller & Erskson, Grocers, do do
Watt & Wilson, do do
Edward Heuriton, do do
John Lindicott, do do
Little, Baird & Patton, do do
Long & Duff, do do
Schomaker & Lang, do do
Bryden & Bros., Confectioners & Fruiterers, do do
George A. Kelly, Druggist, Allegheny city.
Thomas & Getty, Grocers, do do
John A. Scott, do do
Schultz, Son & Co., do do
R. & A. Carson, do do
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Grocers, Sharpsburg.
Hopkock, Glenn & Co., Grocers, New York.
Wm. Girtis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Philadelphia.
Hinman, Hoes & Co., Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.
John Thompson &

...ne Fire-
... rooms in
...cent—Messrs. Burke,
... Hall, Irwin, Kincaid,
...e, Little, Mackey, Murtrie, Mo-
..., Swint, Wallaker and President
...Carthy.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

R. W. Mackey, Treasurer of the Association, presented his annual report, which shows the total expenditures of the Association for the year ending February 12th, 1866, to be $104 00, leaving a balance in his hands of $462 25.

Mr. Mackey offered his resignation as Treasurer of the Association, which was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered him for the faithful manner in which he performed his duties, both as Treasurer and as a member.

Mr. Charles F. Porter, of the Vigilant, and Mr. Wm. O. Davis, of the Independence Fire Company, tendered their resignations, which were accepted.

Mr. John J. Torley presented his credentials from the Vigilant Fire Company, to serve as a delegate vice Chas. F. Porter, resigned, which were accepted, and the gentleman admitted to a seat.

Mr. Kincaid presented a resolution from the members of the Eagle Fire Company, which fully endorsed the action of the Association in admitting the Stewart Hook and Ladder Company, knowing it to be an organization the necessity of which has long been felt in the community, and they cannot but approve the prompt action taken by the Association. The resolution was accepted.

The bill of eleven dollars, from Captain E. F. Pratt, as Janitor, was read and ordered to be paid.

Joseph Irwin, Esq., of the Niagara company, was unanimously elected Treasurer of the Association, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Mackey.

The report of the committee on drafting a new Constitution and By-laws was called for, when they reported that they had made no further progress.

Mr. Burke offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on revision of the Constitution be instructed to insert a clause relative to the unnecessary quantity of water thrown at fires, thereby damaging property to a greater extent than the fire itself; and endeavor to have the Chief Engineer a salaried officer, with power to enforce the rules and regulations.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried.

Mr. McCarthy offered the first part of the resolution relative to the damage of property by water, as a new resolution. A motion to refer it to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution was carried.

Mr. Hall offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of one from each Fire Company be appointed to confer with the different Insurance Companies, and ascertain what amount they will pay a Chief Engineer in case he has sufficient powers granted him.

The resolution was carried and the following members were appointed on the committee: Wm. O. Sheafer, Duquesne; Edwin Kincaid, Eagle; Wm. Burke, Neptune; John J Torley, Vigilant; J. Monroe Phillips, Allegheny; David E. Hall, Stewart Hook and Ladder; Joseph Irwin, Butler, Good Intent; Joseph Irwin, Niagara; Wm. M. Hall, Reliance; and Josiah Noobs, Independence.

Mr. Colville offered a resolution that there be a delegation of three from each of the fire companies of Allegheny county, to meet with the Association, and recommend the selection of a proper person to serve as Fire Marshal for this county.

Mr. McCarthy opposed the resolution on the ground that the Insurance companies who pay the salaries, should be permitted to select the person whom they deem proper for it is supplied with beam and handles, and from thence is removed to the polishing room; after which they are hoisted by a patent steam elevator to the third story, where they are neatly painted, and then the finishing touch is given as they go through nearly the same process. After removal from the tanks in which they are cast, the castings are taken to a room on the first floor, which is connected with the foundry by a narrow passage. Here the castings are placed in a revolving perforated iron barrel, with a quantity of scraps, where they are relieved of the burnings of sand. The castings are then taken to the blacksmith shop, drilled, &c., just as the wood pieces are.

The wood department of the establishment is not the least interesting feature. In the pattern shop men are constantly employed in making patterns and getting up designs for improvements. In one large room, the stuff for the beams and handles in a sawed state was seen in pieces. The handles are placed in a turning lathe and rounded at one end; then they are placed in hot water for a few hours, when they are placed in a patent machine and curved. Thence they are removed to the finishing shop, where they are painted and varnished and dried. The most expert workers in wood are employed in these various departments, as also, in the blacksmith shop, the one giving punching and accurate dimensions to the style and finish of their handiwork. In the blacksmith shop are eight fires, which are kept alive by means of a patent fan, located on the first floor of the front buildings. In fact, the whole establishment is most approved labor saving machines are employed, which are the more valuable because of the skill with which they do their work.

The works now give employment to sixty hands, and their capacity is about one hundred plows per day. They have, not including superior facilities for shipment, South and west, equal facilities for the sale of their goods enjoyed by the oldest and largest establishments in this city or elsewhere. As an evidence of the success of the company, it may be stated that at no time since the works have been in active operation, has it they been equal to the demand for their plows. This demand is constantly increasing, which is sufficient manifestation of the high favor in which their plows are held. Although the demand is principally from the Western States of the Mississippi valley, it is not confined to any section, and the company, in order to more freely meet the increasing demand upon them, contemplate increasing their facilities as speedily as circumstances will permit.

The company are now manufacturing about one hundred different sizes and varieties of plows, principally from centre, with wrought iron beams and handles; improved iron centre steel, improved steel centre, centre sheer, and general steel, cast iron and wood mould iron shovel, peacock, improved Louisville, solid Dudley, cotton, sugar, Calhoun plows, &c., together with cultivators and cultivator sweeps; in fact, the Company manufacture plows adapted to every variety of soil, which, for finish and durability, cannot be excelled by those of other manufacturers. The Company are prepared at all times to make to order any special kind of plows.

The Pittsburgh National Plow Works may be recorded as one of the largest and most successful establishments in the country, and its growth since its location in this city, dating in a brief time outrank all competitors in extent and excellence of workmanship. The officers of the company, are: President, T. Rodgers, a successful and enterprising business man; Treasurer, James H. Wright; Superintendent C. M. French. The superintendent of the works, Mr. French, is a skillful and experienced plow manufacturer, having had more than fifteen years experience as workman and manager of some of our principal plow establishments. Under his direction, the machinery and fixtures of the company, which are all new, were gotten up, and the immense machinery of the works is all under his personal superintendence. The company were fortunate in their selection of Mr. French, for besides his forty years skill and thorough knowledge of the business, combined with indomitable energy, the present admirable working condition of the works is due. The company's affairs are ably managed, as their increasing business indicates.

## "Judas Maccabeus."

The Pittsburgh Choral Union will give the Grand Oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" at Masonic Hall, Thursday evening next. We have had the pleasure of being present at two rehearsals, and are of opinion that the concert will be the richest musical treat offered our readers for a long time. We will not discuss here the glowing beauties of Handel's celebrated "Judas Maccabeus," written by him in 1747. It abounds throughout in thrilling, soul-stirring strains, at times solemn and touchingly plaintive, while at others the listener is completely carried away by the grand and martial choruses, which are rendered with spirit and correctness by the Choral Union. This Oratorio has only been performed in Boston, and as it contains so many beautiful compositions we are at a loss to know why it has been withheld from public approval, but the honor has been reserved for Mr. G. M. Alexander and Mr. Giles to produce it at this time. It requires a careful, thorough rehearsal and culture, as we think will be apparent to all who will have the pleasure of being present Thursday evening next.

The oratorio is under the management of Mr. G. M. Alexander, as conductor, while Mr. Giles, will preside at the piano and Musical leader, assisted we believe, with full orchestra. Mr. Giles is a finished organist, and is favorably known and appreciated in this city, being the accomplished organist of St. Peters church. His sterling worth and superior knowledge of music makes him a *conductor*, having rare musical taste and precision of time. Miss Cora Brown, Miss Hattie Jones, Miss Galway and Miss Wallace are the Soprano singers, while Miss Patterson is the Alto. Miss Cora Brown has a beautiful, clear, impressively sweet voice, showing fine culture; she sings with much force, naturally easy and quite audible, which makes her a charming soprano. Miss Hattie Jones's exquisite voice and admirable execution of difficult passages will make her a general favorite with all *connoisseurs* of the musical art. Miss Galway and Miss Wallace have both fine voices, and will add much to the musical entertainments of the Oratorio. Dr. McCandless, Jr., and Mr. W. H. Dean, Tenors, George Petty, Basso-cant, and Mr. James Digby, the Bass singers, will each render their parts in their usual manner. Although we might rank all of the above artists as "amateurs," yet we assure our readers that they are all far superior, possessing infinitely more musical talent than most of the imported talent which occasionally visits Pittsburgh. The Oratorio of Judas Maccabeus is different in both music and style from the Oratorio of Messiah, and burthensome music that our readers are accustomed to associate with Oratorios to which they have listened. "Judas Maccabaeus" abounds throughout in beautiful solos, duetts, and choruses, impartiring and stirring and triumphant strains, both instructive and highly pleasing.

The concert is for the benefit of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, as will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere, and as the object is a laudable one, and appeals with force to the charity and liberality of our citizens, we hope the efforts of the "Pittsburgh Choral Union" will be justly sustained, and Masonic Hall be filled to overflowing on Thursday evening next. Tickets are selling at the music store of Kleber & Bro., Fifth street, without extra charge. Tickets are also for sale at the usual other places throughout the two cities, but reserved seats can only be secured at Kleber's. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

PITTSBURGH OIL REFINERS' ASSOCIATION.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that this Association will hold a special meeting on Thursday, February 15th, at 3 P. M., at its rooms, hall of the Board of Trade, Third National Bank building, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. Four-fifths of our refiners are already members of the Association, and every oil refiner is cordially invited to be present at the meeting to join the Association. The sole objects of the Refiners' Association are to obtain reduced rates of transportation for refined oil, to change a basis of measurement of tare, and color of refined oil, to correct the errors of the present system of taxation on refined oil, and by organized and united action, to reform and systematize the business of refiners of petroleum. Refiners are warmly identical with each other in these questions, and as the business has assumed a magnitude of at least seven millions of dollars per annum in this city, the necessity of organized action is apparent. We trust every refiner will be present promptly at the meeting.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad are now running regularly, just as they were doing before the late fire. In fact, they have been running regularly ever since the second day after the disaster, and will continue to do so. The Company have chartered engines from the Pennsylvania and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Companies, and are fully prepared to meet all demands upon them. The Managers of the Company have rented the old machine shop of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Company, in Allegheny, and Messrs. Baldwin & Co., of Philadelphia, have sent there a number of locomotive builders, who will repair as speedily as possible the injured engines of the Valley Company. Two engines were taken over yesterday in the shops, and their repair will commence immediately.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—John H. Bennett, who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing an overcoat from the residence of Wm. A. Herron, Esq., on Penn street, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, when he was committed to jail to answer the charge.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, February 12—P. M.

The banks of the large cities are endeavoring to arrange with the Secretary of the Treasury some satisfactory basis for the levying of tax on bank deposits. The Secretary insists on collecting the tax on the *gross* instead of the *net* amount. The difference is of little concern to any save the banks and the Treasury, and as it arises from interpreting the application of the law differently, the remedy is short and simple—the case stated, and a reference to the Courts. The Department requires that the banks shall make a return of the aggregate amounts deposited by their customers, without deducting the amounts that may be drawn against said deposits. It has hitherto been the custom of the banks to make a return of their nett deposits—of the balances of deposits remaining in their hands, after paying the drafts against the gross receipts. The difference between the two methods of return is a most material one, as the nett deposits are only a small percentage of the gross deposits; and since the tax is equivalent to $5,000 a year on every million of dollars, the question is one seriously affecting the interests of the banks. It is contended by the banks that funds deposited with them are held only momentarily, and mostly for distribution among the creditors of their depositors, and on whatever amount is left after such distribution, the banks are willing to submit to a tax. The Secretary decides that the law reads differently, and insists on holding the banks to it, however oppressive it may seem. The banks may be considered the paying agents of their customers, and the greater part of what they receive as deposits is at once distributed in that capacity. For this labor the banks receive no remuneration beyond the privilege of using the nett balances that may remain in their hands. The case is strongly put thus:

A trader dealing with the bank receives in his day's business ten thousand dollars in checks, and has the same amount to pay; he sends up the incoming checks as a deposit, and draws out the same amount on his own order. It is clear to any man of plain common sense that the bank has gained no increase of deposits by such a movement, since the amount is exactly offset on the same day, for the full amount he sent to the institution, and has merely used the bank machinery for the proper distribution of his ten thousand dollars. If he received twelve thousand dollars, and drawn only ten thousand, then the bank has gained two thousand dollars in deposits, if, on the other hand, he receives but ten thousand, and draws twelve thousand on checks that day, the death of deceased was caused by his own carelessness, he being engaged in counting his money when the accident happened. Mrs. Hastings is the mother of four children, who were dependant upon deceased for support, and the present actions were instituted to recover damages for the loss sustained by his death.

THE SEASON OF LENT.—To-morrow commences the annual season of Lent, or the fast of forty days, which, in the Christian world, all the moveable feasts and holy days depend. Lent is ever regarded as a preparation for Easter and is, therefore, especially set apart for the repentance of sin committed during the past year. Its length—forty days—corresponds to the 25th of next month, and commemorates the forty days of fasting and prayer which the Divine Redeemer endured in the wilderness. It is said, also, to have reference to the deluge which lasted for the same number of days; to the forty days spent in fasting by the Jewish law-giver Moses, and the prophet Elias, as well as to the forty years spent in wandering by the Israelites in the desert, and profane history agree the best in dating the season back to the period of the apostle's passion and credits the apostles with its establishment. In the early history of the church, the season was not observed for so many days as at present, it being confined to only forty-six days, in order of our Saviour's rising; but latterly, the time was extended four days longer. The first day of the season is commonly dash Wednesday, and is the forty-sixth day before Easter, the six Sabbaths which intervene between it and the first festival not being counted as part of the fast days. In the Protestant Episcopal, and some other Christian churches, fasting during the season of Lent is not so rigorously observed as in the Roman Catholic Church, in which the nature of the food is prescribed by rule. The Catholics observe all the days of Lent, except Sundays, as fast days of obligation. The use of flesh meat is allowed by dispensation on certain days in the week, but only at one meal on each day. Besides the one meal on fasting days, custom has introduced a collation at night; it should not be a meal, but only enough to enable a person to discharge, without great weakness and suffering, the duties of his or her station in life until the next meal. No cup of tea or coffee is allowed in the morning. Eggs, fish, butter, cheese and milk may be used at the evening collation. The use of these articles at the same meal is prohibited. These rules are modified according to the climate or habits of the people. A common old English custom followed in Lent was that of putting a puppet called Jack o' Lent, the effigy of which is not explained. The season is preceded in some countries by the dissipation of the carnival. To-day is called Shrove Tuesday because, according to custom, the faithful, on this day, used to confess and be shriven, by way of preparation for the past.

### The streets Yesterday.

Pittsburgh presented the appearance yesterday of a Virginia highway. The streets and alleys were covered with a layer of the vilest compounds that ever chemist analyzed. It was a representative day. The rain storm of Sunday left the public thoroughfares in a very dirty and unhealthy condition. At every crossing pools of muddy water had collected, which gave rise to much speculation among pedestrians as to the navigability of these sloughs of despond which separated them from the opposite sidewalk. Drays and carts, with their loads, in the party who has contracted to wash away the filth by means of a hose, set himself at work early in the afternoon, and by night had made considerable impression upon the mud. Frequented streets. If the gutters were kept clear and not allowed to be covered with a heavy crust of the water and mud must collect upon the streets could be disposed of. It is only when we have such weather and dirty streets as we saw yesterday that we begin to comprehend the great danger to which we are exposed. Mud here, mud there, mud everywhere. Something ought to be done to remedy this disgraceful state of affairs.

The change in the atmosphere put a quietus upon skating for the present. The ponds are now covered with a thin coating of ice, which may be said to have temporarily come to grief, and their patrons to a suspension of their sport in this exhilarating and health-giving art. The female portion of the community remained at home yesterday very generally. In fact the public streets, the dry goods stores and all the emporiums of trade where they usually visit were deprived of their usual number of patrons.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Co-incidental with the beginning of the season of Lent, is St. Valentine's day, which falls on to-morrow. From time immemorial the annual return of this day has been hailed with demonstrations of delight by the ladies and beaux, on the occasion when they give expression to their ardent attachments through scented *billet d'amour* or valentines. The custom observed on this day is one of the oldest extant and is not without its good results. It is said to commemorate the Christian lover of it is believed St. Valentine, who figured in the Church, in the second century, but the popular theory is that on this the 14th day of February in each year, the feathered tribe choose their mates for the ensuing year, and in consultation with the ladies, they follow the old saw "birds of a feather, flock together" on the same principle that the ladies and gentlemen follow their example in getting married. After selecting her name from out of a number written on slips of paper and placed together in a hat or box, without regard to which one in the list may be selected, the gentleman places the slip on which her name is written in his pocket, and for the ensuing year is supposed to be her devoted admirer. The artists have expended a considerable amount of talent this year in the designs for their Valentine. Many of them are very beautiful and artistic, but there are styles to suit all purses and tastes, from the most chaste and elegant to the humorous and satirical.

INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.—Mayor McCarthy has decided to increase the police of this city, and to-day ten new officers will be added to the force. It is his intention with the Mayor to increase or diminish his police as circumstances may direct, the ordinance passed by Councils at a late meeting giving him full power in the premises. Our citizens will appreciate this action on the part of the Mayor, as the additional expense to the system will be more than counterbalanced by the increased protection it will afford. It has been proposed to increase the force to one hundred men, and divide them into three reliefs of eight hours each, but it is feared that the finances of the city are not in a sufficiently healthy condition to justify the expenditure which this would incur.

## New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 12.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was quite strong this morning, and prices were generally better, with more demand for stock. Michigan Southern and Rock Island were the features, and the rise on the latter was larger than on any other share. At the second regular and last open board, the Stock market was firmer, with a more active demand for stocks generally. The markets was bid up to-day on reports from Washington that the Finance bill would not be acted upon for some time, and also that it would meet with considerable opposition. The speech of the President also gives courage to bull operations.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:—New York Central, 99; Erie, 78½; Hudson River, 101; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 89½; Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 87¾; do preferred, 58¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady on gold bonds, but a little weaker on 7-30 notes.

GOLD

The gold market was steady all the afternoon at 136¼@136⅞. Cash gold was loaned to-day at 2-16 per cent. The market closed at 136⅞.

MONEY

There was an increased demand for money this afternoon on the Stock Exchange, but the supply was ample, and the market remains easy at 6 per cent on calls.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The market was firmer to-day, both at the first and second boards, with a fair demand on the leading shares. Below we make the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 68; Bradley, 34; Brevoort, 6 45; Excelsior, 1 00; Oil Creek, 4 90; Palmer, 3 25; Reindeer, 9 65; Rynd Farm, 85; Shade River, 2 25; United Petroleum Farms, 85; United States, 1 00; Rennehoff Run, 16 50; Ham McClintock, 16; Oceanic, 60.

MINING STOCKS

Grinnell gold, 1 10; Smith and Parmelee, 11 00.

PRODUCE MARKET.

The market remains very flat; crude is quoted at 30 @31c, and refined 46@56c.

The *Commercial* says the stock market retains the improved tone exhibited at the close of last week. The feeling in favor of better prices is certainly gaining strength, and is entertained by firms whose resources will enable them to carry a speculative account. The President's allusion to the currency question, in his speech to the Virginia delegation has the effect of somewhat allaying the apprehensions of the embarrassment arising from contraction, and so far chimes in with the general improvement in the market. Governments dull and a shade lower. The bank statement this week exhibits the same features of last week. The most important change is a reduction of deposit, a decrease in specie of $67,000, which is less than was anticipated, in view of very large custom demand. The deviation from the return of the previous week, were as follows: Loans—increase, $96,000; specie—decrease, $67,000; circulation increase, $746,230; deposits—decrease, $2,310,222; legal tenders—decrease, $362,367.

Money is rather more active, owing to the enlarged demand from stock brokers; the rate on call is generally per cent. Discounts are quiet at 7@9 per cent. Gold is easier; the market has been better supplied during the last two days, but whether the gold has come out of the subtreasury or not is a matter on which opinions differ widely. The prices have ranged at 136¼@136⅞, and closes firm. Foreign exchange is firmer. Some considerable speculative transactions have been made, and for a moment there is less pressure to sell cotton bills. Leading drawers are asking 107½@108 for sixty days' sterling.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 45; Curtin, 1; Dalzell, 13; Caldwell, 5; McClintock, 5; Reindeer, 9; Excelsior, 1; Rynd and Cherry Run, 3; Corn Planter, ¾; Sugar Creek, 4; Elcrado, 2; Mingo, 3; Junction, 8. Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, 38; Ocean, 15¾; Mahaney, 6.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 12.

There was but little diminution in business on 'Change to-day, and prices on nearly all the leading articles were weak, though not decidedly lower.

FLOUR—Active at a less tone. Excellent are concerned, there was a good request for the Southern markets, and prices ruled steady at $7 00@7 15 for fair spring extras, and $8 00@8 25 for unsound and spring superfine.

WHEAT—Was dull throughout at $1 17@1 18¾ for No. 1 spring, as to location, and 79@80c for No 2 spring—$1 00 was offered for No. 1 red winter.

CORN—Was in moderate demand, but prices ruled lower. No. 1 selling at 80¾@81c; 80c for No. 2, and 79@79½c for rejected.

OATS—Were in good demand, at 52½@53c for No. 1, and 49½@49¾c for No 2.

RYE—Exhibited a little more life, and a few lots changed hands at 86c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Was dull, and prices were entirely nominal.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and unsettled, with no sales reported.

PROVISIONS—Were dull, with buyers and sellers widely apart in their views. Mess Pork sold at $26 25 for country packed. There was a few sellers but no buyers of City mess at $26 75; Extra prime pork sold to the extent of 2,000 bbls at $19 00. Bulk meats are dull and unchanged. Sales of 1,000 boxes of shoulders fully cured, changed hands at 12½c. loose; clear sides and middles are inquired for to some extent, with sales at 13½c, packed. Steam Lard is dull and drooping; buyers preferring refined, which is quoted at 16½. In the removed Lard could be sold readily at 14c, there is a good demand for the Eastern and Southern markets. Green Meats are dull and sales light, at 9@9c for Hams, ribbed, in sacks.

DRESSED HOGS—Were quiet at $10 75@11 00 for 200 lbs averages and over. The receipts to-day of live and dressed were 6,700 head.

LIVE HOGS—Were quiet at $9 60@9 80 for choice heavy droves, and $8 75@9 40 for common to fair bacon grades.

BEEF CATTLE—Were in light supply, and under an active packing demand prices ruled firm, at $6 25@6 75 for fair to good rough steers, and $7 75@8 75 for common to medium stock.

## New York Markets.

NEW YORK, February 12—Cotton a shade lower, at 46@46c for middling and declining; sales at 37 bales to arrive at 45c; 50 bales for export; 100 bales for consumption; 1,000 bales of common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio at 46½c; 500 bales of the latter on the market closing quiet. Whisky dull and nominal at 27@27½c. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull. Chicago spring, $1 35. Rye in moderate request; Western, 85c. Barley and barley malt quiet and unchanged. Oats moderate request, part for export without material change in price, at 57@58c for Western. Pork is dull and sound mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats dull at 16½@16¾c for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats quiet at 9½@9¾c for hams. Lard is heavy at 11½@12c for shoulders and 16½@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter dressed hogs heavy at 12½@13½c for Western and 12½@13½c for city. Tallow heavy at 11½@11¾c. Rosin in fair demand at 2 62½@2 65 for Ohio, and 2 90@3c for State.

## New York Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 12—Cotton a shade lower, at 46@46c for middling and declining; sales at 37 bales to arrive at 45c; 50 bales for export; 100 bales for consumption; 1,000 bales of common to good shipping brands, extra round hoop Ohio at 46½c; 500 bales of the latter on the market closing quiet. Whisky dull and nominal at 27@27½c. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull. Chicago spring, $1 35. Rye in moderate request; Western, 85c. Barley and barley malt quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 16½@16¾c for prime mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats quiet at 9½@9¾c for hams. Lard is heavy at 11½@12c for shoulders and 16½@16¾c for kettle rendered. Butter dressed hogs heavy at 12½@13½c for Western and 12½@13½c for city. Tallow heavy at 11½@11¾c. Rosin in fair demand at 2 62½@2 65 for Ohio, and 2 90@3c for State.

## New York Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, February 12—Domestic Fruit—Green apples are in fair supply, and sell freely at $3 00@3 50 per bbl, as to quality. Dried apples are selling at 11@12c for new, and 15@16c for old. Peaches are quiet at 22@23c for unpared quarters, and 16@18c for halves, with sales of 20,000 pounds at these quotations. Cranberries are at 12 @13 per bbl. Foreign—Raisins are selling in bbls at $3 25 for Seedless, and $4 25 for layers, with half and quarter boxes at proportionate rates. Two cargoes of Valencias are due, and lemons sold at 4 75@5 per box. Currants are dull, and part on secret terms. Turkish prunes sell at 16½c. A lot of foreign dried pears sold at 9c.

## Baltimore Iron Market.

February 10.—Iron continues in active demand and firm. Baltimore Charcoal Iron is quoted at the following quotations, viz: $56 for Forge, and $57 50 @ ton for Wheel; but for Ashland Iron prices are $1 @ ton higher, the rates to-day being $60@61 for No. 1 Antrim; $56@59 for No. 2 do; and $53@54 @ ton for No. 3 do. Anthracite Iron is also in more demand this week, from the fact that the principal furnaces have sold all they can deliver for a week or two to come. Scotch iron is selling from shipboard at $53 @ ton, and the market closes strong for all descriptions.

## Philadelphia Seed Market.

February 10.—Seeds—The receipts of Clovers seed have fallen off, but the demand is limited, and the inquiry is only for good quality. Prices are 25 to 37½ cents per lb. Sales of 2,500 bushels at $7 25@8 37½ for fair and choice lots—closing at $8 for good, and $5 50@6 75 for common; $6 bags choice re-cleaned Timothy in bundles, for export at $4 75@5 per bushel. Flaxseed is taken on arrival at $3 05@3 10—a decline.

## Boston Iron Market.

February 10.—We note small sales of Scotch pig at $1 at $46@46 per ton for the best, and $43@44 per ton for the inferior numbers. Charcoal pig firm at $55@65 per ton; cash. Bar iron is in limited demand and firm; the store are selling at $115 to $120 for English common; $125 to $130 for best Swedish; $135 for Russian; and $140 for Sweed. Nails are selling at 7c per lb for assorted sizes.

## Boston Petroleum Market.

February 10.—The market is dull, and with continued liberal receipts from Philadelphia and the West prices are weak. We quote crude at 30@32c; duty paid 36@37c; refined in bond is nominal at 60@65c; duty paid 66@70c; refined in bond and 70@75c for Western. Naphtha is dull and unsettled at a range of 35@36c P gallon, as to gravity.

## Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

February 10.—A large number of dealers from all sections of the country are here. Buyers and sellers are gradually coming to an understanding and prices becoming more settled as there is a disposition to concede something from the extreme views of a week ago on both sides. As the production is nearly suspended buyers will not get their supplies as cheap as they expected. There are probably no more goods made up than will be wanted for the spring trade, and their being taken is only a matter of time.

The leather trade is very dull in all descriptions. There is an large accumulation of leather, and prices are nominal without much change. Rough upper and calfskins are in very moderate request in small lots. Fin shed leather is dull and standing with considerable stock. We have no change to make in quotations. The range for hemlock sole is from 32 to 40c; rough upper, 25 to 35c for hemlock, and 25 to 30c for oak. Rough calfskins, @ 10 to 1 20, and finished do. @ 90 to 1 35.

## Baltimore Coffee, Molasses and Sugar Market.

February 10.—The market for Coffee has throughout the week been very firm in tone, but no special activity in it. There is no change to note in regard to prices sales. We quote Rio as closing firm at 15@16c, gold, for common to fair; 20@21c, gold, for good to prime; 21@22c, gold, for choice; Laguayra at 22@23½c, gold, and Java at 26@28c, gold.

There is but little doing in Molasses. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 63@66c; English Island at 49@50c for common and 60@62c for good to prime; Porto Rico at 65@66c for good to prime.

There is a moderately active demand for Sugar, and a decided improvement in the general tone of the market. The sales of the week add up 668 hhds, including 89 hhds common grocery Cuba at 11½c; 143 hhds good at 12c; 70 hhds prime at 12@12½c; 123 hhds Porto Rico at 12¾; to 14c.

## Tobacco in Lynchburg.

There is now in warehouse at Lynchburg 2,411 hogsheads of tobacco of all grades, and in private buildings it is estimated there are 1,000 hogsheads more. Reading these hogsheads at 1,000 pounds each and averaging the tobacco at $12 per hundred pounds, the value is $348,000. Besides this there is a large quantity of manufactured and smoking tobacco held in that city.

## Boston Markets.

February 10.—The merchandise market continues spiritless and languid. Grain and breadstuffs are very dull and nominal. Provisions are firmer and somewhat more active. Agricultural produce is dull but without much change in prices. Groceries are firm. Sugar and Molasses still tending down. Domestic spirits are more active at low prices. Oils are dull.

## Cincinnati Provision Market.

February 11.—Provisions are inactive. Mess pork sold to a moderate extent at $25 75 and $26 00. Lard is firm at 18c. Sides 14c and 15c for clear sides loose, 14¾ to 15c for the trading figures for Bacon. Butter very light demand. Sugar cured hams of the best brand 24 to 25c.

## Cincinnati Dog Market.

February 11—Hogs are kept nominally at the old quotations, $11 75@12 though there is no spirit in the market.

## Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Prices of Mining stocks bid in Boston:—Copper Falls, 25½; Franklin, 2; Minnesota, 15; Waverly, 6; Bay State, 8.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Per Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.**

J M Murtland, 8 hhd tobacco; H Hartmeerber, 130 bbls flre clay, 100 tubs do; Brown & Bro, 1 bdle hdwe; 1 car flre brick; J J Ralya, 2 cars staves; Wm Bingham, 30 bbls flour; 25 bbls do; 1 bbl cloves; 50 bbls Rye Jr, 10 bbls apples; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl tobacco; Smith & Laughlin, 4 bbl scrap iron; Kirkpatrick & Herron, 3 sks flax seed; 101 do clover seed; 1 bdl spring steel; 1 do brooms; R & J Davis, 63 cracker kegs; Miller & Richardson, 2 bbls whiskey; Mathews Jr & Co, 1 bbl do; John Moorhead, 2 cars pig iron; spencer & McKay, 25 sks barley; Ninnis & Co, 20 cars pig iron; 111 sks potatoes; J B Moorhead, 371 bbls green apples; J B Moorhead, 1 car iron; McQuaid & Brother, 500 shingles; B W Whitmore, 1 sks potatoes; O W Tuttle, 100 bush do; C Jenkins, 34 sks do; W Hampton & Co, 40 bbl crude oil; W Wallace, 30 dz "sisal" and 30 dz do; C Berrenger, 169 do; J Wilkins, 22 do; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 2 cases corn; R S Sellers & Co, bags merchandise; J Floyd & Co, 1 bbl lard; Godfrey & Tharp, 23 bbls pig lead; W Shantz, 1 bbl do; Reed & Brother